

The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME III....NO. 414.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1866.

[PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC.

South Carolina Legislature.

[SPECIAL TO THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, December 13.—On motion of Mr. SHELTON the unfavorable report on the two lottery companies was reconsidered, and the Bills restored to General Orders for further consideration. The Committee on Federal Relations recommended that the Constitutional Amendment be not adopted.

The resolution calling a Convention of all the States was also reported upon unfavorably—South Carolina not being represented, a suggestion can be of no avail.

A Bill to prevent the sacrifice of land by Sheriff's sale had its second reading. WARLEY spoke in favor, BAKER against. Lengthy discussion.

The Committee on removal of the wrecks from Maffitt Channel asked to be discharged until the finances of the State are more settled.

Our Cable Dispatches.

SOUTHAMPTON, December 13.—Noon.—The steamship Bremen, which left New York Saturday, December 1st, put in here this morning, and soon after proceeded to Bremen.

PARIS, December 13.—The Empress Eugenie has finally decided to visit the Pope of Rome.

LONDON, December 13.—Noon.—It has been clearly proved that the steamship Bolton, which was seized in the Medway, was not designed for the Chinese. She belongs to Colombia, and will be delivered to the agent of that Government as soon as possible.

A most appalling explosion has occurred in a colliery at Barnsey, in the County of York. The loss of life is frightful; the bodies of over three hundred dead have already been taken from the mine, and many others still unaccounted for.

BARNSEY, ENGLAND, December 12.—A terrible explosion took place at Oats Colliery, near this place, at one o'clock this afternoon. This colliery contained the largest pit in this district of country. The shaft is 270 yards deep, and the lateral works extended a distance of two miles from the bottom. Nearly 400 men and boys were in the mine at the time of explosion, nearly all of whom were killed.

NINE P. M.—Every aid is being given to rescue the survivors. Exploring parties have counted 38 dead bodies within the space of 50 yards. Four of the unfortunate victims have been brought up alive, but badly mutilated. The engineers are of the opinion that owing to the foul air there can be no more alive in the works. If this is so, over 800 human beings lie buried in the recesses of the pit. The excitement among the families in town is most intense and painful, and the works have been a scene of wailing and despair all day.

A similar accident occurred some twenty years ago at the same pit, by which seventy-three lives were lost.

BARNSEY, December 13.—Another explosion took place in the same pit at 9 o'clock this morning, while working parties were finding and drawing out the dead. Eighty of the bodies had been drawn out when the second explosion took place. Several officials and a number of volunteers were in the pit at the time of the second disaster, and it is feared that they have all perished. The exciting scenes of yesterday were renewed.

LATER.

Some of the volunteers have been taken out alive.

BERLIN, December 13.—A Conference of the States of most of Germany will meet in this city on Saturday.

LONDON, December 13.—Noon.—Telegrams from Frankfurt and Amsterdam this morning report a quiet feeling in United States Bonds and prices rather weak—in former city 75 bid for the issue of 1862, and 75 asked.

ROME, December 13.—An important diplomatic treaty has been concluded by the Italian ministry, the main features of which are regarded of great advantage to the Italian Government.

LIVERPOOL, December 13.—There have been several additional arrests of Fenian sympathizers in Ireland.

It is announced that Government is on the track of a Fenian organization reported to exist at Hull.

PARIS, December 13.—The reorganization of the army of France is to take place immediately.

LIVERPOOL, December 13.—Noon.—The Cotton market opens quiet and steady; sales to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales; prices unchanged; Middling Uplands being quoted at 14 1/2.

LONDON, December 13.—Noon.—Money market firm. Consols 88 1/2.

PARIS, December 13.—The *Moniteur* of to-day says that the French Government has received a telegraphic dispatch from Marshall BAZAINE, dated December 3, which states that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN still remained in Mexico, but his future movements were undecided.

LONDON, Thursday.—Evening.—A second explosion took place in the same colliery at Barnsey while a large number of miners were trying to save the survivors of the former disaster, and thirty additional lives were lost. Another terrible explosion has taken place in Stafford, attended with great loss of life.

MADRID, Thursday.—The Queen of Spain has gone to Lisbon on a visit, which she has had for some time in contemplation.

LONDON, Thursday.—Evening.—Dispatches received to-day from the East report that a rupture of the relations between the Governments of Turkey and Greece were imminent.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday.—Evening.—The Cotton market to-day was quiet but steady, and closed firm at 14 1/2 for Middling Uplands. Sales to-day 11,000 bales.

LONDON, Thursday.—Evening.—Consols closed at 88 1/2 for Money. Five 71.

PARIS, Thursday, December 13.—The *Moniteur*, of this morning, has a telegram, dated Mexico, December 3, and signed BAZAINE and CASTELLANO, which says that MAXIMILIAN is still in Mexico, though there has been as yet no decision as to his future movements. As the evacuation must be completed in March, it is urgent that there should be no delay in the arrival of the transports.

The mission of SHERMAN and CAMPBELL, who left Vera Cruz on the 3d, appears to be of a most conciliatory character.

Senators and Representatives Visiting the South.

NEW YORK, December 13.—The *Herald's* Washington special says that a number of Senators and Representatives have determined to spend Christmas in the cities at New Orleans, Memphis and Mobile.

From Europe per Steamer.

NEW YORK, December 13.—The steamship Cuba, from Liverpool on the 2d, has arrived. She brings the following commercial intelligence:

LIVERPOOL, December 1.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales for the week at 72,000 bales. The market opened firm, but closed quiet at a decline of a farthing; Fair and Middling qualities have declined most. Of the above sales, speculators took 7600 and exporters 13,000. The sales yesterday were 10,000 bales.

Cotton in port is estimated at 573,000 bales, of which 177,000 are American.

The Manchester Trade Report says the market was irregular and declining.

Additional Mexican News.

NEW ORLEANS, December 12.—Sedgwick pleads that he acted merely under private general instructions of his superior officer, in his movement against Maximilian, and he therefore does not feel that he is guilty of either an act of indiscretion or any other unbecoming an officer in his position. It is currently rumored that SHERIDAN is disposed to shield Sedgwick.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—In the Senate Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the joint resolution to amend 9th section of the Bill for the protection of the lives of passengers on steamboats, so as to allow steamboats to carry friction matches without stowing them, as required by that act in fire-proof safes; which was read three times and passed.

Mr. YATES introduced a Bill to provide for the publication of the Amendment to the Constitution; which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. HOWE offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to report upon the expediency of printing the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office, for the year ending June, 1866, in different foreign languages, for distribution at the Paris Exhibition.

Mr. WADE moved that to-morrow be set apart for the consideration of the Bills to admit Nebraska and Colorado, but he subsequently withdrew the motion, and gave notice that he should call up the Bills to-morrow.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the names of the National Banks that have not complied with the provisions of the law requiring them to keep a reserve fund on hand.

The District Suffrage Bill was taken up. The question was on Mr. DIXON's amendment to attach a qualification of reading and writing, the name of the voter.

Mr. COWAN opposed the amendment. Mr. FOSTER spoke in favor of it.

Mr. SCHOFIELD introduced a Bill relative to the rank and pay of army officers; which was referred.

Mr. COOPER presented the credentials of Mr. WILBY, of Alabama; which was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. MIDWELL offered a resolution instructing the Postoffice Committee to inquire into the expediency of re-establishing another overland mail route from San Francisco via Los Angeles to Memphis, which was adopted.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, introduced a Bill repealing the 14th section of the Act of July 28, 1866, "To protect the Revenue," and ordering the Direct Tax Commissioner in insurrectionary districts to impose the 50 per cent. penalty, or 10 per cent. per annum interest on unpaid taxes, which was referred.

It was agreed to adjourn from the 20th inst. to January 3.

The debate continues on the amendment of DIXON, which was finally voted down by a large majority.

Mr. LANE declared that the Southern States never should be admitted until they confirmed negro suffrage; that the whole matter was in the control of Congress, representing the loyal States, and that neither the President nor the Cabinet had anything to do with it.

WILSON said that, as soon as negro suffrage was established the Democratic party, with that keen scent peculiar to it, would court the negro influence, and the WISES, and others of the South, would be after them to claim relationship, as the same blood really did run in their veins—they would bring affidavits to prove it, if necessary.

The Senate, by a vote of 32 against 13, passed the Bill conferring suffrage, in the District of Columbia, on colored persons; but excluding persons who, in the language of the Bill, may have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion.

A Bill for a similar purpose, with unrestricted suffrage, passed the House at the last session, and there is no doubt the measure will become a law, as two-thirds or more in each branch are in favor of it.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a Bill to establish civil government in North Carolina, to enable it to resume its former relations as one of the constituent States of the American Union. He stated that he did so at the request of several gentlemen from North Carolina. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The discussion of the President's Annual Message was commenced, and WADE, of New York, made a speech in which he generally denounced the President, after which the House adjourned.

The Bill which Senator YATES introduced to-day, relating to the publication of the Constitutional Amendment, which provides that upon information being received by the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House, of the ratification of any amendments to the Constitution by the requisite number of States, duly qualified to pass upon the same, it shall be the duty of the President of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House, to publish the same in the newspapers now authorized to publish the laws, specifying, under their signatures, that the Amendment has been adopted, and is now valid and binding as a part of the Constitution, in the same manner as formerly certified by the Secretary of State. The object of this Bill is to relieve the President and the Secretary of State of any action in the premises.

The delegation of North Carolinians now here, prepared the Bill which THAD. STEVENS introduced to-day, to establish civil government in North Carolina, by providing for a convention of delegates of loyal citizens of the District, formerly composing the State of North Carolina. All male residents, without regard to race or color, are allowed to vote, unless disqualified by aiding the late Confederacy. The Constitution is to be submitted to Congress for its approval.

North Carolina Rejects the Amendment.

RALPH, December 13.—Both Houses have rejected the Constitutional Amendment.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—Gen. SHERIDAN has telegraphed to Gen. GRANT that the act of Gen. SEDGWICK had given rise to no complication. ESCOBEDO had asked SHERIDAN not to hold SEDGWICK responsible for it. The CANALES faction having been submerged, SHERIDAN says he was enabled to release OBTAGA, upon ESCOBEDO's promising to look out for him. There is not a city or State in Mexico which takes issue with the JUAREZ Government.

Col. FORNEY has written a letter withdrawing from the candidacy of Senator from Pennsylvania, and obligingly suggests that THAD. STEVENS is the proper person for that honor, believing that this selection would promote lasting harmony in their political household.

The case of SANFORD CONOVER, alias CHARLES A. DUNHAM, will come up to-morrow morning in the United States Criminal Court, Judge FISHER presiding. The District Attorney, CARBONATO, will reply to the argument on the demurrer, after which Judge FISHER will decide whether the case will be proceeded with by the Criminal Court, or be turned over to the Court in banc.

Many communications from the Postoffice Department, addressed to former incumbents of post-offices in the South, with a view to ascertain their pecuniary relations with the Government, at the close of the late war, having failed to elicit any response, the Postmaster-General intends giving, in similar cases, official notification of the discontinuance of these offices, which will not be recognized until sufficient proof of their necessity is produced. In the State of North Carolina alone nearly 150 offices have already been discontinued.

The Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, December 13.—Both Houses passed the Stay Law last night over the Governor's veto. The Senate tabled, by a very heavy vote, the memorial resolutions introduced yesterday to appoint Commissioners to visit Washington, and see on what terms Congress would allow a complete restoration of the South.

The Bill to farm out the penitentiary passed the Legislature.

Domestic Markets.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, December 13.—Gold 37 1/2. Cotton firm and quiet at 34 1/2 for Middling Uplands, and 36 for New Orleans.

EVENING DISPATCH.

Gold opened flat at 37 1/2, and after selling up to 38, receded to 4. Coin is plentiful for delivery, and 5 per cent. has been paid for carrying the chief transactions, without interest. Loan market easy at 6 1/2 per cent. on miscellaneous collaterals; 5 1/2 on Governments. Discount demand quiet, and choice bills pass at 4 1/2 per cent. Stock market opened with more animation; the activity did not, however, extend to Governments.

Sales of Cotton 1900 bales; Uplands 34 1/2; Orleans 35 1/2. Flour 10 1/2 to 15 cents better, with more doing; State 7 1/2 to 11 1/2; Ohio 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Western 7 1/2 to 11 1/2. Southern and shade firmer; sales 300 barrels; mixed to good 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Fancy and Extra 12 1/2 to 15. Wheat rather more steady. Corn without change; sales 120,000 bushels; Mixed Western 1 1/2; White Southern, old 1 1/2; Yellow Southern, old 1 1/2. Oats without change. Beef quiet and heavy. Pork active and firmer; sales 10,400 barrels; Mess 24 1/2 to 25 1/2. Lard firmer at 12 1/2. Whiskey quiet. Rice sold at 8 1/2 for Carolina. Sugars more active; sales 1200 hhd. Muscovado 10 1/2; Havana—1000 boxes sold at 9 1/2. Coffee dull. Molasses quiet; 200 barrels New Orleans sold at 76 1/2; 100 hhd. of Demerara at 16 1/2. Naval Stores quiet; Turpentine 65 1/2 to 67; Rosin 44 1/2 to 46. Freight to Liverpool scarcely so firm; Cotton 4 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS, December 13.—Cotton active; advanced 1/2 cent; sales of 7200 bales; low middlings 30 1/2 to 32. Sugar firm; fair 9 1/2. Molasses, upward tendency; fair 5 1/2. Tobacco firm and unchanged. Flour, superfine, 11. Corn advanced, and quoted at 1 1/2 to 1 1/2. Oats advanced, 78c. Hay firm; Ohio River 37. Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon unchanged. Lard easier at 12 1/2 to 13 1/2. Sterling 49. New York sight checks 10 1/2 discount. Gold 37 1/2.

MOBILE, December 13.—Sales of 1800 bales Cotton. Middling 31 1/2. Demand confined to few buyers. Farmers nominally refusing under rates. Gold 37 1/2 to 38 1/2.

ST. LOUIS, December 13.—Flour more active; with unchanged prices; super 8 1/2; single extra 10 1/2; triple extra 11 1/2 to 12 1/2. Wheat—receipts light; fall 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; spring 52. Corn firm; choice old white 1 1/2; new white at elevator 78c. Oats dull and drooping, 73 to 75c. Cotton 29 1/2 to 30c. Whiskey irregular at 23 1/2 to 24 1/2. Pork active and firmer at 19 1/2 to 20. Lard unchanged. Hogs 46 1/2 to 47 1/2.

State Items.

ARREST.—One Samuel Harper was arrested near Pendleton on Friday last for passing counterfeit coin. He represents himself as a Virginian, says he was lately engaged in the employ of a tobacco-trading through this country, that he bought the coin in greenbacks in North Carolina. On Monday he was brought before Judge Murray, of the District Court, on a writ of habeas corpus. Upon a hearing of the case, the Court ordered that he be admitted to bail upon giving bond in the sum of three hundred dollars for his appearance at Court. As yet he is in the custody of Sheriff, having failed to give the required security.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—David Moore, who was perhaps one of the oldest men in the district, died at the residence of Capt. J. J. McGowan, near Cross Hill, on the 23d of last month.

A Washington correspondent says the Secretary of the Treasury has under consideration the propriety of discharging all the female employees in the Treasury Department on account of the trouble and annoyance that members of Congress and others give by importunities for positions for their female friends. The Secretary of the Interior has already discharged nearly all his female clerks, and there are probably one hundred more now in the Treasury than are needed, discharge being impossible in the face of importunities without number, made from all influential sources.

The first petition for the impeachment of the President, introduced in Congress, comes from one hundred and fifty-two citizens of Stark County, Ohio, and was presented in the House on Monday by Mr. BISHOP, of that State. The memorial is in printed form, and is a duplicate of that which has been circulated in the Northern States during the past two months. The memorialists charge upon Mr. Johnson usurpation of rights and abuse of power devolved upon him; selling pardons; neglect to execute laws; abuse of power in appointments and removals; inciting the people to disobey laws, etc.

At the October election the aggregate vote polled in Pennsylvania for Governor was 597,870, and at the Governor's election in New York, in November, 728,641 votes were polled. This shows the aggregate voting population of the two great States in the Union to be 1,326,511; and as one person out of every seven or eight of the entire population is a voter, it is evident that these two States now contain nearly 10,000,000 inhabitants.

THE KALMIA MILLS.

AT HAMPTON, CALHOUN DISTRICT, S. C.

THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICT.

The new District of Calhoun, of which Aiken is the centre, and therefore the seat of justice, is destined ere long to become the Lancashire of the South. The climate is dry, bracing, and highly salubrious; the soil excellently adapted for the production of provisions of every description; large streams of pellucid water traverse it in every direction, furnishing water power to almost any conceivable amount. The GRANITEVILLE COTTON FACTORY is too well known to need more than a passing reference. It is situated one mile from the South Carolina Railroad. Mr. GREGG, the President, has lately introduced extensive improvements, and now runs 26,000 spindles, with looms in proportion. VALTULUS, a few miles higher up, on the same stream, Big Horse Creek, has also been in operation some years as a cotton factory. Mr. G. W. KELLY, formerly the superintendent of the Graniteville Factory, has lately commenced erecting a cotton factory, of 3000 spindles, on Wise's Creek (a branch of Big Horse). The Bath Paper Mills are one and a half miles from Hampton, and furnish a large quantity of material for newspaper and packing purposes. The Kaolin Earthenware Works are also only a mile or two off, where white stoneware of a very superior quality is made. When the Kalmia Mills are in operation, the several factories on Horse Creek will have 44,000 spindles in motion, with a proportionate number of looms, and all situated within a distance of seven miles of each other.

HAMPTON.

The village of Hampton is composed of a number of very handsome Swiss cottages, some finished and others in process of building; all situate on a beautiful slope rising to the height of nearly one hundred feet from the level of the creek. The mill, or cotton factory, which is to furnish employment for the people of Hampton, will soon be finished. It is immediately alongside the railroad track opposite the village. The site chosen is the most suitable, all things considered, that could have been found within the borders of the State, and reflects great credit on those who made the selection. Hampton and the Kalmia Mills are situated one hundred and twenty-eight miles from Charleston and nine miles from Augusta. The settlement was known formerly as Glover's Mill, which is in the immediate vicinity of the new village. The railroad station formerly was Mars's, a mile this side of Hampton, but now is at the latter place.

KALMIA MILLS.

In the summer of 1864, when the great majority of our people were reduced to the necessity of making and wearing homespun clothes, cotton yarn became a great desideratum, and could only be procured with difficulty, and at most exorbitant prices. A number of public-spirited gentlemen, therefore, conceived the idea of building a first class spinning mill, and furnish a large supply of yarn to the country. Actuated by these patriotic motives they subscribed \$90,000 in gold for this purpose. The following were the original stockholders: BENJ. MONROE, EVANS & COGSWELL, J. W. GRADY & CO., J. G. MILNOR & CO., KERRISON & LEIDING, G. O. HAWTHORNE, J. J. CHISOLM, W. C. BEE, C. CARLIN and C. F. MITCHELL. These sent an agent to England, who there purchased the most improved machinery, both for the cotton factory and for a double paper mill. Contracts were entered into, and preparations made to build, when SHERMAN'S invasion in the spring of 1865 at once put a stop to the work.

The Board of Directors consists of B. F. EVANS, President; E. L. KERRISON, Treasurer; BENJ. MONROE, J. W. GRADY and J. J. CHISOLM, who, at the earliest possible moment, determined to resume operations. J. L. BRANER, Esq., the Architect and Engineer, recommended work in January, 1866, erected saw mill, machine shops, etc., all of which are now very complete, enabling the company to do all their work on the spot. The main factory building was commenced about the first of March last, and the cottages in May.

The brick used is made in Hamburg and Augusta, and W. J. BUTTERFORD, of Augusta, the contractor of the masonry; T. L. MARNEY & Co., the contractor of the carpenter work. The stone sills, procured from Stone Mountain, Ga., are furnished by E. D. KESSE, of Augusta. The earth work for the very extensive dam, constructed by the company, is contracted for by FRANCIS MURRAY, of Augusta.

This dam is about 4000 feet long, averages 130 feet base and 27 feet in height. Crown width is 18 feet, and 40 feet of earth through at the water line. It rises five feet above the highest water line. Freshets here are of rare occurrence, these hills being of the tertiary formation, and the soil chiefly silicious. Water is rapidly absorbed and there is rarely a rise of over 3 feet.

The mill building is 227 feet long, 104 feet wide, 34 feet high to the eaves, and 60 feet to the top of the skylight. The roof will be supported by 37 arch-built trusses, upon the Howe principle. The brick work is nearly completed, and the roof is all ready to go up. There have been already built 56 cottages, 32 of 2 rooms each, and 24 of 3 rooms each, and 8 garrets. They occupy four squares, and present a very neat appearance. There have been as many as 400 operatives employed in these works; the present number is about 300. Wages, at first, was \$10 a month, and rations. New laborers receive \$11 a day, without rations. Teamsters, mill hands and watchmen, receive from \$1.25 to \$1.50, but this is still much cheaper than labor can be procured at the North. Labor, too, is abundant here, either by the day or by the month; and cotton can be manufactured here cheaper by ten to fifteen per cent. than at Lowell. The situation of the Mill,—right on the South Carolina Railroad, and within a mile or two of the projected Columbia and Hamburg Railroad—will afford it every possible facility for transportation, etc.

The Company owns about 6000 acres of land, for which they paid \$18,000 in gold; \$157,499 has been expended for the buildings up to date. About half the machinery is in Charleston. A great deal of the machinery, necessary for manufacturing cloth, is still in England, as it was not originally intended to have looms. Altogether, up to the present time \$280,000 has been expended, and it is thought that seven-eighths of the work is done. The entire enterprise will require half a million of dollars; and there is now additional capital needed. New stockholders have been added, subsequent to the original formation of the Company, and among them we may name Messrs. J. P. BOYCE, WILLIS & CHISOLM, J. R. BEAD, R. F. WALKER, T. D. WAGNER and CHARLES LOGAN, but

we believe there is still additional capital required.

The factory, when finished, will have 10,000 spindles and 320 looms, some of them double looms, and will give employment to from 500 to 600 operatives, many of them females. The machinery is the very best to be had, constructed on OHL'S pattern, near Manchester, England, by PARR, CURTIS & Co. The Turbine wheels for the mill are being built by J. E. STEVENSON, at the Novelty Iron Works, New York. The shafting, pulleys, &c., by J. MORRISON POOLE & Co., Wilmington, Del.

There is only 375 horse power required to propel the entire machinery of these mills, and we have it upon the testimony of three competent engineers, that the creek at this point affords a momentum of 500 horse power.

The work is being vigorously prosecuted; extensive railroads carrying the timber to the saw mill, and rolling down the car filled with earth to construct the dam. There is a hotel on the spot for the workmen, and a store alongside the railroad, kept by Messrs. BAUX & DOWDY.

Our New York Letter.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, December 11.—At last has a change come over the spirit of the Clerk of the Weather's dream. The winter is upon us—nor yet, however, in its full force—not yet with the intensity that is necessary to bring joy to the hearts of sleigh-riders and to the souls (and soles) of the skating fraternity, whose name is legion; but, nevertheless, the air bites shrewdly, and snow storm and frozen skating ponds may be looked upon as things that are soon to be. As the table is laid for the feast before the feast itself is ready to be spread thereon, so are great preparations being made for the winter sports ere yet the weather admits of their being indulged in. In front of some of the most magnificent carriage emporiums on Broadway sleighs of the most elegant description are exposed to view to tempt the wealthy passer-by and tantalize the poor one; furs, the richest and most costly, hang side by side with those of a more moderate price, and here the poor need not envy the rich, for the one is at any rate quite as potent as the other as a shield against the piercing cold—a bulwark against the onslaughts of the blasts of old Boreas. The skating ponds in the Central Park and elsewhere are being fixed up in most approved fashion for the coming carnival. Skates of all kinds and prices hang exposed to view from the windows of thousands of stores. Everything betokens the approach of the cold spell, and what is better, of the Christmas holidays.

Yes; Christmas is coming; there is no gainsaying this. If one had just awakened from a Rip Van Winkle sleep and were ignorant of the day of the month, he would need only to walk through Broadway to be convinced that the holidays are at hand. This magnificent thoroughfare presents at this season a spectacle that cannot be described—miles of magnificent stores, plerotic with stocks of holiday goods, Christmas presents of every description; a perfect sea of toys, the contemplation of whose undulating waves, whilst it attracts the gaze of manhood, must fill with speechless wonder the amazed eye of childhood as it rests upon this vast empire over which good Santa Claus is known to rule. Oh, most blessed of saints—most blest in being dear to the hearts of the innocent, the young, the pure, Oh, blessed little ones—blest in that you can so easily be rendered happy, in blisful ignorance of the fact that there may be circumstances under which the contemplation of the undulating waves even of the grand sea of toys may be fraught with other emotions than those of happiness unalloyed.

As we walk along Broadway, surrounded by the sea, we note, also, beacon lights, in the shape and form of men, who bear huge banners, which, in their turn, bear inscriptions, that he who runs may read, and of which he who reads is informed that at such and such a number, perhaps a mile off from the peripatetic sign, the best toys can be procured. Truly 'tis a gay spectacle, and well betokens the coming of the merry Christmas days.

The publication in detail of all the particulars relating to the capture of JOHN H. SERRATT, and the resume of the assassination conspiracy, has, of course, brought up the name of the Booth family in a manner most unpleasant. The family, however, have the sympathy of all unprejudiced minds, and Edwin Booth continues to draw as well as ever, and to receive the most enthusiastic applause. The Booth family, at present, consists of the following members: the widow of the elder Booth; LUCIUS JUNCTUS BOOTH, the eldest son, and a first-class tragedian; EDWIN BOOTH, the greatest actor living; JOSEPH BOOTH, who, at the breaking out of the war, was a medical student in Charleston, studying in the office of Dr. C. DAVENIA, and is now assistant treasurer in the Winter Garden; and two daughters, one a middle aged lady and unmarried, and the other the wife of CLARENCE, the comedian, manager of the Winter Garden, of which he and Edwin are lessees. Mrs. CLARENCE is a most talented lady, and is the author of a biographical sketch of her father—a well written and most interesting work, published recently. EDWIN BOOTH has been a widower for about three years, and has one child, a sweet little four-year old prattler, to whom her father is most devotedly attached; there is not a single waiflet in the sea of toys, either here or elsewhere, that the pretty little EDWINA can wish for in vain, and "Moultree" has whiled away many a weary moment in listening to the prattle of this extraordinary and intelligent child, as she displayed her toys and described to him, in detail, the beauty of the dresses of her three dolls.

Hamlet looked upon the law's delay as one of the greatest of evils, and we have to lament that OTHELLO, the convict, takes a different view of the matter, for he had been sentenced to have his mortal coil shuffled off at an early day, he himself having murdered and feloniously, as aforesaid (it is not aforesaid), shuffled off the coil of one JIM. KATE SMITH. JENKINS thinks that the delay, brought about by a writ of error, and by which a stay of the exhibition has been obtained, is not an ill at all, and shows that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of even in Hamlet's philosophy.

Among the things of earth that should be dreamt of by your good citizens, now that you have a city railroad, is the fact that it is dangerous to step on or off the platform while the car is in motion; accidents here are of frequent occurrence, and only yesterday two cases came before Court, where the plaintiffs brought suit for twenty thousand dollars damages for broken legs, the amputation of which had been climaxed by the sharp knife and saw of the surgeon.

LESTER WALLACE, who is now playing at his own theatre, is to appear soon in a new comedy called "Ours," the joint production of T. W. ROBERTSON and ARTHUR WARD. Booth still running "Richard Third," in preparation by M. W. WALLACE's Italian Opera Troupe.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 11th December, 1866, at St. Michael's Church, Charleston, by the Rev. P. T. KERR, B. color, Dr. FRANCIS L. FROST to Miss REBECCA BREWTON, youngest daughter of WILLIAM D. FROST, Esq.

At Cedar Spring, S. C., on Thursday, 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. HANCKEL, WM. B. NORTH, of this City, to Miss MARGARET A. third daughter of the late N. P. WALKER, of Spartanburg, S. C.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GUION.—INFORMATION CONCERNING DANIEL GUION, of New York, who arrived in Charleston in June or July, 1865, will be thankfully received by CHARLES COUDERT, Jr., No. 49 Wall Street, New York.

NOTICE.—ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE brig REDWOOD, N. C. BORDEN master, must be rendered at our office by 12 M. To-morrow, the 14th inst, or they will be debared payment. J. A. ENSLOW & CO., December 13.